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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 61

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

The Government of Mexico has placed a ban, effective October 31, on further exports of cotton pending an investigation of stocks to determine the surplus that may be available for export after reserves are established to meet domestic requirements. A report on the stock position is expected in about 10 days.

An earlier decree effective October 19 nearly doubled the export tax on cotton. The official valuation of cotton as a basis for the export tax was increased from 3.85 pesos to 7.50 pesos per kilogram (20.21 to 39.36 cents a pound). The total export tax is comprised of a 2 percent basic tax, 15 percent surtax and .02 percent surtax on the total tax. The export tax varies slightly with price changes and is currently reported at 67.25 pesos (7.67 cents). There is also a 1.8 percent sales tax payable on the gross sales receipts.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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1950-51 WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION ABOVE RECENT YEARS

World potato production in the 1950-51 season is estimated at 8.6 billion bushels, about 3 percent above the prewar 1935-39 average of 8.3 billion bushels and more than 6 percent above the 1949-50 crop of 8.1 billion bushels. The increase from prewar was paralleled by a similar, although slightly greater, increase in acreage planted to potatoes. The 1950-51 world acreage was estimated at 53 million acres or 4 percent above the 51 million in the prewar 1935-39 period. The 1949-50 acreage was almost identical with this season which means that the 6 percent increase of production this year above last results wholly from improved production conditions, mostly weather.

The average yield in 1950-51 was estimated at 163 bushels per acre compared to 163 prewar, 156 bushels average in the wartime period 1940-44 and 153 bushels in 1949-50.

This summary includes 70 countries for which all of the 1950-51 figures are preliminary. Estimates for the Southern Hemisphere are very tentative as they include crops not yet harvested. Only about 2 percent of the world's potato crop, however, is produced in the Southern Hemisphere.

Europe: Europe, including the Soviet Union, is the center of the world's potato production. Ninety percent of the world's crop was produced there in 1950-51. The Soviet Union alone produced about 2.8 billion bushels or 33 percent of the world total. Europe, including the Soviet Union, produced an estimated 7.7 billion bushels in 1950. This compares with 7.2 billion last year and 7.6 billion prewar. It is not a significant change from prewar but the change is generally upward. For Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, the change was also small but it was generally downward. The reduction occurred mostly in the Balkan part of Europe where drought occurred. The drought covered, to some extent, such countries as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Italy and Greece.

Production was down in all of these countries, but acreage was maintained. In most of them, there has been strenuous efforts to increase acreage. Countries of northwestern Europe such as Ireland, Sweden, Norway and Finland reported prolonged rain and humid weather in the latter part of the season. This caused some disease damage. Even so, the potato crop was good in these countries.

The weather through France, Switzerland, Germany, and Poland seems to have been very favorable for potato production this season.

North America: North America is expected to produce about 530 million bushels in 1950 which is 24 percent more than the prewar average of 427 million bushels, 13 percent more than the 1940-44 wartime average and 6 percent more than the 500 million bushels estimated for 1949. Potato acreage in North America, on the other hand, was 32 percent less than in the prewar 1935-39 period. These figures represent largely the United States and Canada as 98 percent of the total North American production is in these two countries.

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1935-39	1940-44	1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	536:	544:	521:	517:	124:	136:	174:	182:	74,435:
El Salvador.....	1:	1:	2:	2:	22:	32:	50:	50:	32:
Guatemala.....	9:	10:	10:	10:	41:	46:	47:	47:	463:
Honduras.....	3:	3:	4:	4:	20:	17:	39:	38:	50:
Mexico.....	37:	60:	74:	74:	69:	65:	57:	67:	3,892:
Panama, Republic of.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	40:	60:	70:	70:	60:
United States.....	3,033:	2,844:	1,901:	1,826:	117:	137:	211:	234:	388,765:
Bermuda.....	2:	2:	1:	1:	40:	45:	45:	45:	90:
Cuba.....	20:	14:	23:	25:	95:	128:	137:	140:	1,792:
Dominican Republic.....	2:	3:	3:	3:	48:	30:	45:	45:	89:
Jamaica.....	2:	2:	3:	3:	30:	39:	27:	21:	11:
Total.....	3,646:	3,481:	2,543:	2,466:	117:	135:	191:	218:	421,271:
EUROPE									
Albania.....	1:	2:	3:	3:	55:	50:	50:	50:	82:
Austria.....	507:	443:	470:	485:	206:	182:	172:	171:	104,632:
Belgium.....	383:	258:	220:	245:	305:	291:	342:	344:	75,030:
Bulgaria.....	46:	78:	40:	45:	90:	86:	88:	67:	6,693:
Czechoslovakia.....	1,873:	1,761:	1,404:	1,500:	190:	146:	167:	183:	355,928:
Denmark.....	188:	219:	262:	256:	254:	258:	252:	258:	47,668:
Finland.....	213:	164:	214:	215:	228:	209:	199:	211:	48,624:
France.....	3,786:	3,014:	2,723:	2,750:	167:	137:	148:	192:	631,052:
Germany:									
Western Zone.....	2,872:	2,627:	2,800:	2,800:	250:	252:	274:	341:	718,100:
Eastern Zone.....	2,000:	1,900:	2,000:	2,000:	250:	266:	220:	275:	501,000:
Greece.....	53:	54:	88:	87:	100:	60:	165:	152:	5,308:
Hungary.....	729:	896:	680:	680:	109:	109:	103:	66:	79,637:
Iceland.....	2:	2:	2:	2:	142:	150:	145:	150:	284:
Ireland (Eire).....	328:	408:	350:	337:	300:	293:	287:	277:	98,288:
Italy.....	993:	1,046:	964:	960:	97:	93:	100:	97:	96,433:
Luxembourg.....	42:	27:	20:	20:	185:	205:	148:	150:	7,929:
Malta.....	9:	6:	7:	7:	118:	85:	70:	69:	1,104:
Netherlands.....	320:	448:	433:	407:	315:	308:	391:	364:	100,744:
Norway.....	127:	175:	144:	146:	259:	247:	280:	301:	32,830:
Poland.....	6,800:	6,500:	6,272:	6,400:	205:	181:	181:	178:	1,397,000:
Portugal.....	77:	148:	207:	238:	270:	192:	126:	143:	20,777:
Romania.....	381:	499:	440:	450:	126:	112:	91:	67:	48,073:
Spain.....	1,125:	1,090:	900:	900:	152:	127:	117:	128:	170,977:
S Sweden.....	326:	346:	333:	321:	204:	206:	190:	206:	66,631:
Switzerland.....	118:	172:	131:	137:	221:	289:	214:	300:	26,126:
United Kingdom.....	720:	1,213:	1,308:	1,240:	234:	263:	258:	284:	182,859:
Yugoslavia.....	699:	727:	771:	770:	89:	105:	97:	65:	62,026:
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.).....	24,718:	24,217:	23,186:	23,401:	199:	186:	191:	208:	4,221,229:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....									
	20,203:	21,000:	23,400:	23,400:	134:	133:	120:	122:	2,713,054:
									2,800,000:
									2,850,000:

ASIA									
Cyprus.....	6:	9:	148:	120:	141:	144:	958:	843:	1,334:
Israel 3/.....	1:	4:	85:	235:	250:	250:	85:	940:	1,000:
Lebanon.....	4/	10:	4/	4/	122:	118:	4/	4/	1,470:
Syria.....	17:5/	9:	90:5/	101:	117:	111:5/	1,531:5/	1,311:	1,066:
Turkey.....	135:	175:	49:	62:	99:	125:	6,645:	10,946:	17,306:
Japan.....	388:	546:	165:	152:	148:	150:	64,101:	70,818:	80,578:
North Korea.....	221:	260:	77:	69:	65:	62:	17,097:	17,937:	17,000:
South Korea.....	47:	119:	95:	70:	65:	58:	4,447:	5,763:	7,780:
Indonesia.....	27:	18:	72:	79:	56:	56:	1,941:	1,025:	1,000:
Philippines, Republic of.....	1:	1:	70:	70:	70:	70:	9:	8:	8:
Total.....	843:	1,024:	1,153:	1,118:	1,111:	1,114:	96,814:	109,591:	128,542:
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	311:	472:	457:	93:	97:	96:	26,523:	43,741:	44,533:
Brazil.....	168:	219:	408:	82:	74:	73:	15,775:	17,973:	30,088:
Chile.....	121:	132:	128:	129:	130:	131:	15,622:	17,047:	16,695:
Colombia.....	167:	221:	262:	67:	55:	58:	13,467:	14,786:	14,514:
Ecuador.....	62:	62:	62:	66:	25:	67:	4,827:	4,092:	1,521:
Peru.....	400:	347:	544:	69:	88:	88:	30,157:	24,045:	47,766:
Uruguay.....	18:	25:	21:	54:	64:	65:	1,135:	1,345:	1,339:
Venezuela.....	16:	30:	12:	28:	56:	54:	390:	827:	666:
Total.....	1,263:	1,508:	1,894:	82:	83:	84:	107,896:	123,856:	157,122:
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	44:	38:	82:	91:	81:	78:	4,627:	3,453:	6,605:
Belgian Congo.....	3:	6:	7:	51:	71:	71:	288:	313:	500:
Egypt.....	10:	21:	36:	143:	261:	243:	1,813:	3,010:	9,397:
Eritrea.....	1:	2:	2:	36:	38:	38:	6:	55:	75:
Madagascar.....	31:	29:	55:	61:	37:	36:	1,615:	1,764:	2,049:
Mauritius.....	1:	1:	1:	75:	100:	100:	31:	24:	100:
Mozambique.....	2:	2:	1:	86:	120:	120:	78:	91:	120:
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	2:	2:	1:	37:	40:	40:	21:	54:	40:
Southern Rhodesia.....	3:	4:	4:	101:	100:	100:	254:	376:	400:
Tunisia.....	6:	4:	5:	119:	142:	140:	393:	451:	772:
Union of South Africa.....	89:	90:	170:	69:	59:	59:	6,204:	6,252:	10,000:
Total.....	192:	199:	364:	80:	83:	80:	15,130:	15,843:	30,058:
OCEANIA									
Australia.....	114:	157:	132:	131:	168:	154:	12,900:	20,578:	22,213:
New Zealand.....	21:	21:	18:	198:	249:	222:	4,651:	4,554:	4,480:
Total.....	135:	180:	150:	140:	178:	162:	17,551:	25,132:	26,693:
World total.....	51,000:	51,615:	52,690:	156:	153:	163:	8,303,031:	8,057,181:	8,062,403:
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not comparable with later years as prewar years apparently include small farms and gardens. 3/ Jewish farming only.									
4/ Included with Syria. 5/ Includes Lebanon.									

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. The yields per acre for countries having a small production were calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage.

Yields in North America have increased from 117 bushels per acre prewar to 135 bushels average in 1940-44, to 197 in 1949, and to 215 bushels in 1950.

Asia, South America, Africa, and Oceania: Very significant increases of production have occurred since prewar in the smaller producing areas of Asia, Africa, South America, and Oceania. These increases, however, are significant only in the areas themselves and not as they affect world totals. The 1950-51 production in these scattered areas is currently estimated at 30 to 90 percent above the prewar levels. Except for Oceania, the increase in production, which has paralleled the increase in acreage indicates a significant increase in the use of Irish potatoes by the population in these developing areas.

This is one of a series of regularly **scheduled** reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION DECLINES

World cottonseed production, estimated at 12.8 million short tons by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is 11 percent less than in 1949-50 and 16 percent below the 1935-39 average. The United States more than accounts for the decline. Indications are that all other cotton-producing areas except Argentina, the Belgian Congo, and British East Africa have increased their output.

The United States cottonseed production is slightly under 4.0 million tons against 6.6 million in 1949-50. This is the second time in the post-war period that production has fallen below 4 million tons. The reduction is due to a combination of factors. Acreage was well below the allotment, and yields of lint were the lowest since 1946. Weather was generally unfavorable over wide areas of the Cotton Belt and boll weevil damage was extensive.

Mexico's cottonseed output of 499,000 tons is only 5 percent larger than in 1949-50 but is more than 3 times the 1935-39 average. El Salvador and Haiti produced 11,000 and 4,000 tons respectively. Elsewhere in North America cottonseed production is comparatively small.

Total European cottonseed output is estimated at 85,000 tons, 5,000 greater than in 1949-50 and 13 percent above the prewar average. Greece's 1950-51 production, estimated at 50,000 tons, is probably a record for that country.

A sizeable increase is expected in the Soviet Union's 1950-51 cottonseed outturn. The anticipated expansion is largely through resumption of cotton growing in the so-called "new regions" (not irrigated) north and east of the Black Sea, where yields per acre in past years were disappointing.

COTTONSEED: Production in specified areas,
average 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1945-49

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/						
	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949 2/	1950 2/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA:							
El Salvador.....	2:	6:	10:	11:	11:	10:	11
Mexico.....	160:	203:	221:	232:	274:	473:	499
United States.....	5,554:	4,926:	3,514:	4,682:	5,945:	6,613:	3,997
Haiti.....	12:	7:	4:	6:	7:	4:	4
Total 3/.....	5,735:	5,150:	3,755:	4,940:	6,245:	7,115:	4,535
EUROPE							
Bulgaria 4/.....	19:	9:	11:	15:	-:	-:	-
Greece.....	39:	14:	26:	27:	28:	37:	50
Italy.....	11:	14:	6:	8:	5:	4:	6
Rumania 4/.....	1:	7:	6:	10:	-:	-:	-
Spain.....	5:	8:	11:	6:	15:	7:	4
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	75:	55:	60:	70:	85:	80:	85
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	1,640:	995:	1,075:	1,150:	1,250:	1,295:	-
ASIA							
Iran.....	91:	56:	34:	43:	49:	51:	57
Syria.....	15:	8:	12:	13:	15:	43:	64
Turkey.....	126:	122:	104:	111:	157:	222:	230
Afghanistan.....	27:	13:	5:	6:	11:	17:	-
Burma.....	54:	45:	12:	20:	20:	12:	17
China (Incl. Manchuria).....	1,593:	1,123:	1,078:	1,196:	1,184:	952:	-
India 5/.....	2,984:	2,708:	1,311:	1,406:	1,098:	1,288:	1,484
Pakistan 5/.....	:	:	590:	472:	424:	510:	561
Japan.....	1:	1:	3:	3:	1:	2:	-
Korea 6/.....	101:	100:	38:	33:	37:	41:	-
Indonesia.....	5:	5:	1:	1:	3:	3:	-
Thailand.....	4:	15:	12:	14:	14:	15:	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 3/.....	5,015:	4,210:	3,205:	3,325:	3,020:	3,165:	3,785
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	147:	202:	170:	216:	230:	293:	255
Brazil.....	935:	1,037:	648:	605:	720:	665:	-
Colombia.....	12:	12:	11:	13:	15:	21:	27
Paraguay.....	20:	21:	28:	17:	23:	33:	-
Peru.....	204:	165:	160:	151:	165:	147:	-
Venezuela.....	6:	8:	6:	5:	7:	3:	4
Total 3/.....	1,330:	1,450:	1,030:	1,015:	1,165:	1,170:	1,265
AFRICA AND OCEANIA							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	132:	135:	125:	115:	137:	156:	160
Belgian Congo.....	87:	92:	88:	94:	112:	124:	-
Tanganyika.....	25:	23:	17:	21:	21:	22:	19
Uganda.....	143:	101:	98:	72:	167:	144:	140
Egypt.....	1,007:	661:	669:	702:	980:	959:	1,068
French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun.....	22:	44:	40:	55:	55:	56:	61
French West Africa.....	16:	10:	5:	7:	8:	8:	-
Mozambique.....	18:	47:	56:	52:	64:	47:	-
Nigeria.....	19:	15:	14:	31:	31:	31:	36
Angola.....	7:	12:	14:	12:	10:	14:	14
Total 3/.....	1,500:	1,165:	1,140:	1,175:	1,600:	1,580:	1,710
World total.....	15,295:	13,025:	10,265:	11,675:	13,365:	14,405:	12,845

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 4/ Figures for 1941 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 5/ Prior to 1945 figures for India include Pakistan. 6/ Figures for 1941 to date are for South Korea only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. United States figures were compiled from official records; figures for other countries were calculated from lint-production estimates.

India, the world's second largest cottonseed producer has an output of 1.5 million tons compared with 1.3 million in 1949-50. This season's increase in production is the result of the Government's relaxation in controls over cotton acreage which have been in force since 1942 when India's Grow More Food campaign was instituted.

Pakistan's 1950-51 cottonseed output, estimated at 561,000 tons, is 10 percent above last season and the largest since 1946.

China's cottonseed output is expected to be about one-third greater than in 1949-50 because of the Chinese Government's intensive effort to stimulate cotton production.

Turkey's 1950-51 cottonseed output of 230,000 tons against 222,000 last season is chiefly the result of expansion in cotton acreage. Greater use of selected seed for planting and improved methods of cotton cultivation have also contributed to the increase in cottonseed supply.

Syria increased production from 15,000 tons in 1948-49 to 64,000 in 1950-51. This was attained through the use of mechanized equipment on land that formerly produced very little cotton.

Argentine cottonseed, estimated at 255,000 tons, is about 13 percent less than the record outturn in 1949-50. The Argentine Government is anxious to increase cotton production which in turn would add to the cottonseed supply. It is too early to predict production elsewhere in South America. If weather conditions are favorable, Brazil's output may be about 100,000 tons greater than in 1949-50. Peru also expects an increase in cottonseed production.

Based on the first forecast of cotton production, Egypt's 1950-51 cottonseed is estimated at 1.1 million tons. This would be the largest outturn in more than a decade. In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Equatorial Africa, Mozambique, and Nigeria cottonseed production is greater than a year ago.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD CORN PRODUCTION SMALLER

World corn production in 1950-51 is forecast at about 5.3 billion bushels, on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This forecast includes estimates for the corn harvest nearing completion in most Northern Hemisphere countries and preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests beginning about March 1951. The current crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than the large outturns of the past 2 seasons, though it is still well above average because of the higher level of production in North America. World corn acreage appears slightly smaller than in 1949-50 and is also below average.

The current estimate for the corn crop, completing the first review of the 1950-51 world production of the 5 principal grains, indicates a very slight increase over last year's good harvest of these grains and a 5 percent increase over the 1935-39 average. The estimated increase over the prewar period is principally in corn and wheat. Larger crops of those 2 grains, together with a small increase in barley, more than offset some decline in the rye and oats production.

Corn: Estimated world acreage and production
by continents, 1950 with comparisons

Country	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}	1950 as percent of average	1950 as percent of 1949
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Acreage						
North America	103,260	99,310	100,540	96,880	94	96
Europe.....	29,790	28,540	29,130	29,300	98	101
U.S.S.R.....	10,000	8,500	8,500	9,000	90	106
Asia.....	33,920	38,300	39,580	39,040	115	99
Africa.....	18,200	18,210	18,020	18,520	102	103
South America	24,930	22,160	19,080	20,160	81	106
Oceania.....	325	195	240	260	80	103
Total.....	220,420	215,210	215,080	213,160	97	99
Production						
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Percent
North America	2,435	3,860	3,535	3,305	136	93
Europe.....	697	680	640	510	73	80
U.S.S.R.....	170	135	140	150	88	107
Asia.....	610	635	640	630	103	98
Africa.....	255	250	265	255	100	96
South America	575	475	355	430	75	121
Oceania.....	8	6	6	6	75	100
Total.....	4,750	6,040	5,580	5,285	111	95

^{1/} Preliminary estimates.

On a regional basis, present estimates for corn show the United States as the largest potential source for exports of this grain. The current United States crop together with carry-over of old-crop corn at the beginning of the new season brings total supply for the year beginning October 1, 1950 to about 4 billion bushels, only 5 percent below the record supplies of a year ago. In contrast, Argentina, normally the world's ranking corn exporter, appears likely to have only a small part of the usual surplus for export, following the virtual failure of the crop harvested early in 1950 and present expectations of little or no increase in acreage for this year. Exporting of corn from the Balkan countries can

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AFRICA														
Belgian Congo.....	179:	329:	17.8:	19.6:	5/	17.8:	19.6:	5/	17.8:	19.6:	5/	17.8:	19.6:	5/
Kenya g/.....	103:	102:	30.3:	30.3:	5/	30.3:	30.3:	5/	30.3:	30.3:	5/	30.3:	30.3:	5/
Rasutoland.....	350:	360:	7.5:	8.1:	-	7.5:	8.1:	-	7.5:	8.1:	-	7.5:	8.1:	-
Egypt.....	1,599:	1,846:	30.7:	39.5:	-	30.7:	39.5:	-	30.7:	39.5:	-	30.7:	39.5:	-
French Morocco.....	1,112:	1,251:	7.9:	7.6:	-	7.9:	7.6:	-	7.9:	7.6:	-	7.9:	7.6:	-
French West Africa.....	1,132:	1,500:	13.3:	12.4:	5/	13.3:	12.4:	5/	13.3:	12.4:	5/	13.3:	12.4:	5/
Madagascar.....	260:	172:	15.3:	15.3:	-	15.3:	15.3:	-	15.3:	15.3:	-	15.3:	15.3:	-
Angola.....	1,435:	1,470:	8.3:	9.0:	-	8.3:	9.0:	-	8.3:	9.0:	-	8.3:	9.0:	-
Southern Rhodesia g/.....	268:	243:	21.1:	22.1:	-	21.1:	22.1:	-	21.1:	22.1:	-	21.1:	22.1:	-
Union of South Africa.....	6,989:	7,657:	9.4:	11.5:	-	9.4:	11.5:	-	9.4:	11.5:	-	9.4:	11.5:	-
Estimated total 6/.....	18,200:	19,280:	-	-	18,520:	-	-	18,520:	-	-	18,520:	-	-	18,520:
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	10,775:	8,176:	31.7:	28.0:	-	31.7:	28.0:	-	31.7:	28.0:	-	31.7:	28.0:	-
Brazil.....	10,025:	10,208:	20.3:	21.5:	-	20.3:	21.5:	-	20.3:	21.5:	-	20.3:	21.5:	-
Chile.....	110:	126:	22.7:	22.7:	-	22.7:	22.7:	-	22.7:	22.7:	-	22.7:	22.7:	-
Colombia.....	1,360:	1,440:	16.0:	15.1:	5/	16.0:	15.1:	5/	16.0:	15.1:	5/	16.0:	15.1:	5/
Uruguay.....	425:	420:	12.2:	12.2:	-	12.2:	12.2:	-	12.2:	12.2:	-	12.2:	12.2:	-
Estimated total 6/.....	24,930:	22,640:	-	-	20,160:	-	-	20,160:	-	-	20,160:	-	-	20,160:
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	314:	298:	25.1:	22.4:	-	25.1:	22.4:	-	25.1:	22.4:	-	25.1:	22.4:	-
New Zealand.....	7:	8:	51.8:	45.4:	-	51.8:	45.4:	-	51.8:	45.4:	-	51.8:	45.4:	-
Estimated total 6/.....	325:	310:	-	-	260:	-	-	260:	-	-	260:	-	-	260:
Estimated world total 6/.....	220,420:	218,290:	-	-	213,160:	-	-	213,160:	-	-	213,160:	-	-	213,160:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Estimates for reporting areas only, allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

be expected to be insignificant if current reports of severe drought damage there are substantiated. Corn was reported heavily damaged in both Rumania and Yugoslavia, the principal exporters of the area. Some exports may move from the Soviet Union, where a small increase is indicated over the 1949 crop.

Corn production in North America is estimated tentatively at 3,305 million bushels, 235 million less than in 1949, but 870 million bushels above the immediate prewar average. The United States production of 3,118 million bushels of corn for all purposes (October 1 estimate) accounts for about 95 percent of the continental total and about 60 percent of the estimated world total. The yield per acre averaged 35.7 bushels, slightly less than the record yields of the past 2 years, but 12.5 bushels per acre larger than the 1935-39 yields. The high yields, resulting from more widespread use of hybrid varieties and improved cultural practices, much more than offset acreage declines from 103.3 million acres in 1935-39 to 96.9 million in 1950.

Production of corn for grain in the United States this year is estimated at 2,785 million bushels, compared with 3,109 million bushels last year. The smaller proportion of this year's crop to be utilized as grain was the result of earlier-than-usual frost, which damaged corn in some of the northern areas. Some acreage originally intended for grain, therefore, is being diverted to other purposes. A record crop of 118 million bushels is forecast for Mexico this year. Expanded acreage and above-average yields place the present forecast at a level 75 percent above the 1935-39 average. Production in Canada is estimated at 13.1 million bushels, slightly less than last year but almost double the prewar average, mainly because of expanded acreage.

The corn crop in Europe is expected to be 510 million bushels, only about 80 percent of the below-average 1949 total. The reduction occurred mainly in the Balkan countries, where drought caused heavy damage to late crops, according to reports. The corn crop appears to have been sharply reduced, whereas the small grains were harvested before the full effects of the drought were felt. The harvest in Italy was also reduced by dry conditions, and is now expected to be about 10 percent below the 1949 outturn. Other countries, of minor importance in the continental total, show increased crops.

The harvest in the Soviet Union is indicated to be below average, though slightly larger than in 1949. Some increase over the 1949 acreage is estimated, but total area is believed to continue below average. Growing conditions appeared generally good, and yields are estimated to approach the prewar level.

Production in Asia shows little change from the 1949 figure, on the basis of present reports, which are, however, incomplete. Little information is available on prospects for the current outturn in China, the largest producer of the area. Some decline is assumed there following unfavorable growing conditions in parts of the country in late summer. Some increase is estimated for the Indian Union.

The harvest in Africa is estimated at the prewar figure of 255 million bushels. That would be slightly below the 1949 figure. Present estimates are based on incomplete information, since official estimates are lacking for Egypt and, of course, for the Union of South Africa, where planting is not completed until January. These most important producers of the area, together usually account for 50-55 percent of Africa's total production. Acreage appears slightly above the prewar average.

Corn planting in South America is just getting well underway, therefore, allowances made for both acreage and production are tentative forecasts only. Present prospects point to little change from last year's small planted acreage in Argentina, despite exceptionally good soil conditions for planting and the government's request for a sharp increase in corn acreage. Labor and machinery shortages are given as among the principal deterrents to increased plantings, since a substantial increase in price to growers has been announced. No significant change is expected in corn acreage in Brazil, the other important corn producer of the area.

Production of corn is of minor importance in Oceania, amounting to only about 7 million bushels, on the average. Australia's crop accounts for about 90 percent of the total. Acreage there this year is expected to be about the same as that of last year. Earlier reports indicated larger plantings in prospect, but unfavorable planting conditions in some areas curtailed plantings, according to latest reports.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION SMALLEST SINCE 1944

The 1950 preliminary estimate for the production of dried prunes in the 9 leading foreign producing countries is 182,200 short tons compared with 213,700 tons (revised) in 1949 and 217,000 tons (revised) in 1948. The estimate is 23 percent below the 10-year (1939-48) average of 233,100 tons and 21 percent below the 5-year (1944-48) average of 230,900 tons. It is the smallest production since 1944.

The very small pack in the United States, the world's largest producer of dried prunes, is the principal reason for the drop. Abroad, smaller production than that of the previous year is reported for France, the Union of South Africa and the Balkan countries. Small increases in production are reported for Argentina, Australia, and Chile; however, the total increase in these countries is insufficient to offset the decline in the other countries.

Growing conditions this season in practically all foreign countries left something to be desired. There was a shortage of water in Argentina, and hail, insect and drought damage in France. The crop followed near record ones in some countries and could be expected to be somewhat lighter than that of the previous year.

PRUNES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries,
1950 - with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	: Argentina	: Australia	: Chile	: France	: South Africa
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons
Averages	:	:	:	:	:
1939-48	: 3,700	: 2,800	: 1,900	: 4,000	: 1,300
1944-48	: 4,700	: 2,800	: 2,600	: 5,600	: 1,700
Annual	:	:	:	:	:
1944	: 2,900	: 3,600	: 1,900	: 3,800	: 1,600
1945	: 4,300	: 1,900	: 1,800	: 1,100	: 1,300
1946	: 4,800	: 3,000	: 2,600	: 4,100	: 1,600
1947	: 6,300	: 2,200	: 2,900	: 11,000	: 1,900
1948	: 5,200	: 3,600	: <u>2/</u> 3,600	: 8,100	: 1,900
1949 <u>1/</u>	: 6,000	: 2,200	: 3,100	: <u>2/</u> 13,200	: <u>2/</u> 1,800
1950 <u>1/</u>	: 6,600	: 2,600	: 3,300	: 7,200	: 500
Year	: Balkan	: Foreign	: United	: World	
	: countries <u>3/</u>	: total	: States <u>2/</u>	: total	
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Short tons	
Averages	:	:	:	:	
1939-48	: 23,700	: 37,400	: 195,700	: 233,100	
1944-48	: 14,100	: 31,500	: 199,400	: 230,900	
Annual	:	:	:	:	
1944	: 4,200	: 18,000	: 163,200	: 181,200	
1945	: 21,700	: 32,100	: 233,800	: 265,900	
1946	: 15,200	: 31,300	: 222,200	: 253,500	
1947	: 12,200	: 36,500	: 200,200	: 236,700	
1948	: 17,000	: 39,400	: 177,600	: 217,000	
1949 <u>1/</u>	: 26,000	: <u>2/</u> 52,300	: 161,400	: 213,700	
1950 <u>1/</u>	: 18,500	: 38,700	: 143,500	: 182,200	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

3/ Includes Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried prunes, 1948-49 with comparisons
Crop year, September-August

Country	Averages		Annual				
	1940/41 - 1949/50	1945/46 - 1949/50	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria.....	604	1,208	0	6	2,792	3,241	0
Belgium.....	2,018	3,857	1,398	6,978	3,845	3,753	3,312
Czechoslovakia..	209	261	1,102	205	0	0	0
Denmark.....	170	339	0	1	55	1,320	318
Finland.....	7	13	0	0	3	63	0
France.....	120	202	1	3	217	1	788
Germany.....	13,021	26,042	1	1	76,408	30,062	23,738
Ireland.....	307	542	916	1,208	13	572	0
Italy.....	900	1,623	871	74	1,529	3,415	2,227
Netherlands.....	735	1,298	627	120	290	422	5,031
Norway.....	251	492	1,730	0	1	1	728
Poland.....	324	1/	1/	1/	0	0	0
Sweden.....	2,538	4,009	5,046	5,824	0	0	9,173
Switzerland.....	766	951	1,908	444	576	598	1,229
United Kingdom..	28,518	22,940	36,587	33,823	4	22,531	21,758
Other Europe.....	358	312	12	125	3	533	884
Total Europe	50,846	64,089	50,199	48,812	85,736	66,512	69,186
Canada.....	10,222	8,742	14,330	11,930	4,381	6,544	6,524
Others.....	8,625	10,753	11,193	10,128	24,169	4,287	3,990
Total.....	69,693	83,584	75,722	70,870	114,286	77,343	79,700

1/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of Census.

The 1949-50 season closed with no carry-over in any of the foreign countries. Export statistics for most of the foreign countries are not available; however, the total tonnage moved by these countries into international trade was insignificant. The remaining stocks from the 1950 pack in all Southern Hemisphere countries are very small and no doubt will be used in the domestic markets. France and the Balkan countries have practically their entire packs still available as the harvest has only been completed. It is possible that France will export about 1,000 tons. The situation in Yugoslavia is somewhat uncertain due to the present shortage of food and complicating economic and political factors. The remaining Balkan countries are not expected to offer dried prunes in the western European countries.

United States exports during the season just closed (1949-50) totaled 79,700 tons, compared with 77,343 tons the previous season. Germany, as in the previous season, was the principal outlet with a total of 23,738 tons followed by the United Kingdom with 21,758 tons and Sweden with 9,173 tons. Exports to all of Europe totaled 69,186 tons during 1949-50, compared with 66,512 tons a year earlier. Exports of dried prunes to Canada during 1949-50 totaled 6,524 tons, compared with 6,544 tons in the previous season. In view of the short supply of dried fruits in general this season, the demand from abroad should be good.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1950 FOREIGN RAISIN PRODUCTION ABOVE AVERAGE

The 1950 preliminary estimate of raisin production outside of the United States is 237,600 short tons compared with 208,200 tons (revised) in 1949 and 246,300 tons (revised) in 1948. The present estimate is 15 percent above the 10-year (1939-48) average of 207,000 tons and 17 percent above the 5-year (1944-48) average of 203,800 tons. The first estimate of the California pack is 147,000 tons, the smallest pack since 1921.

The combined production of the foreign countries and California totals 384,600 short tons compared with 470,200 tons (revised) in 1949 and 469,300 tons (revised) in 1948. The combined pack is the smallest in the past 10 years. The 1950 California pack represents only 38 percent of the world total compared with 56 percent in 1949 and 48 percent in 1948.

Increases in production over 1949 were reported in Australia, Chile, Iran, Spain and the Union of South Africa. The largest increase in production over the previous year was reported in Iran where the pack was more than twice that of the previous season. Declines from the previous year's packs are reported in Argentina, Greece, Turkey and the United States. The United States production is only 57 percent of the previous year. The reduced packs in these countries are attributed to a large number of reasons. In the United States, a larger proportion of the crop is being crushed for wine and juices than last year. In Argentina a shortage of irrigation water reduced the pack while in Australia rains at harvest caused considerable damage.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1950 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1939-48.....	5,600	8,700	56,700	1,500	22,700	34,100
1944-48.....	5,500	8,300	58,000	1,000	19,900	33,100
Annual						
1944.....	7,100	12,000	76,400	900	17,600	33,000
1945.....	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	33,000
1946.....	4,400	7,900	57,500	1,300	20,900	35,800
1947.....	5,000	6,000	44,500	1,000	26,400	22,000
1948.....	7,200	1/ 5,600	1/ 64,700	700	25,300	1/ 49,500
1949 2/.....	1/ 6,300	1/ 5,900	1/ 38,600	900	1/ 34,100	1/ 22,000
1950 2/.....	5,500	4,500	52,400	1,200	33,900	49,500

Year	Spain	Turkey (Smyrna)	Union of South Africa	Foreign Total	United States	Total All
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1939-48.....	8,800	57,800	11,100	207,000	255,200	462,200
1944-48.....	8,700	58,300	11,000	203,800	254,500	458,300
Annual						
1944.....	10,400	49,500	12,200	219,100	309,500	528,600
1945.....	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	241,000	436,000
1946.....	6,100	60,500	12,300	206,700	193,000	399,700
1947.....	11,300	33,000	9,500	158,700	1/ 306,000	1/ 464,700
1948.....	6,900	77,000	9,400	1/ 246,300	223,000	1/ 469,300
1949 2/.....	1/ 9,400	1/ 82,500	1/ 8,600	1/ 208,300	1/ 262,000	1/ 470,300
1950 2/.....	10,400	71,500	8,700	237,600	3/ 147,000	384,600

CURRENTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1950 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average				
1939-48.....	21,800	77,800	1,000	100,600
1944-48.....	19,300	64,100	1,100	84,500
Annual				
1944.....	28,400	55,000	1,100	84,500
1945.....	19,700	41,800	1,100	62,600
1946.....	15,700	62,200	1,200	79,100
1947.....	12,800	84,500	1,000	98,300
1948.....	1/ 20,100	77,000	1,100	1/ 98,200
1949 2/.....	1/ 18,800	1/ 99,500	1,000	1/ 119,300
1950 2/.....	15,200	88,700	1,000	104,900
1/ Revised	2/ Preliminary	3/ Zante currants not included		

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of Foreign Governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins to specified countries,
1949-50 with comparisons

(Crop year basis, September-August)

Country of destination	Average 1945/46 - 1949/50 -	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria.....	1,206	0	<u>1/</u>	2,740	3,215	77
Belgium.....	3,444	1,209	657	6,497	3,324	5,535
Denmark.....	73	0	1	56	154	152
Finland.....	22	0	8	23	15	65
France.....	159	1	6	530	36	220
Germany.....	23,635	29	0	79,465	5,158	33,522
Ireland.....	1,536	2,211	2,673	0	2,798	0
Netherlands.....	1,864	918	257	198	181	7,768
Norway.....	5	0	<u>1/</u>	9	1	17
Sweden.....	1,334	526	2,390	4	0	3,748
United Kingdom...	22,573	25,751	25,475	2,035	22,252	37,353
Other Europe	<u>1,687</u>	<u>343</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>5,354</u>
Total Europe...	57,538	30,988	32,032	92,958	37,900	93,811
Canada.....	9,475	11,317	220	21,185	7,560	7,094
All other countries.....	<u>7,759</u>	<u>7,084</u>	<u>8,255</u>	<u>9,404</u>	<u>6,267</u>	<u>7,784</u>
Total.....	74,772	49,389	40,507	123,547	51,727	108,689

1/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The 1949-50 export season in the foreign countries closed with an estimated carry-over of 5,000 short tons. Iran is reported to have carried over about 3,600 tons; Turkey, 1,100 tons and Argentina, 300 tons. Official export statistics for all the foreign countries are not yet available; however, it is estimated exports based partially on official and trade estimates totaled about 145,400 short tons or about 70 percent of the total 1949 foreign pack. United States exports during the season totaled 108,689 tons or 74 percent of the estimated pack.

The 1950-51 season in Turkey, the world's second largest producer of raisins, already promises to be another good one. Exporters in Turkey are very optimistic and believe the entire pack will be sold before the end of 1950. In the Southern Hemisphere countries where the harvest is usually completed in March or April, the exportable surplus from the 1950 pack is for all practical purposes already committed. In Greece and Iran the export season has been slow in starting but in view of the short supplies of other dried fruits, probable exhaustion of the Turkish pack at an early date, small United States pack and other contributing factors, no difficulty in disposing of the 1950 pack is expected. The export season in Spain also has been slow in starting, primarily because growers have been slow in making deliveries. Spanish exporters feel they will be able to move all exportable surplus during the season.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

PERU'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS INCREASE

Peru's 1949-50 tobacco production is estimated at 15 percent above the 1948-49 harvest, according to Roy O. Westley, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Lima. Tobacco imports during the first half of 1950 greatly exceeded imports for the same period in 1949.

The country's 1949-50 leaf production is estimated at 3.6 million pounds, compared with about 3 million pounds for each of the 2 previous harvests. However, estimated production for 1950 is still slightly below the wartime (1942-46) average of 3.6 million pounds. A comparison of this year's main producing areas reveals Tumbes reportedly produced 2.4 million pounds in 1950 as compared to 2.0 million pounds in 1949 and Tarapota produced 0.9 million pounds this year as compared to 0.8 in 1949. These 2 areas produced about 90 percent of total leaf in 1950.

Peruvian leaf imports are estimated at about 318,000 pounds during January-June 1950 as compared to only 2,600 pounds for the same period in 1949. Leaf imports were far below normal in 1949 because of large

stocks acquired in 1948. Cigarette imports were estimated at 102,500 pounds for the first half of 1950 as compared to 90,236 pounds during the same period of 1949. About 95 percent of the total cigarette imports during 1949 came from the United States as compared to 89 percent in 1948. Cigar imports for January-June 1950 were 890 pounds as compared to 628 pounds during the same period in 1949. Cuba supplied about 57 percent of total cigars in 1949 while the United States supplied 29 percent. In 1948 Cuba supplied 72 percent and the United States 2 percent. Pipe tobacco imports totaled 6,990 pounds during the first half of 1950 as compared to only 80 pounds in the first half of 1949. The United States supplied 98 percent of total pipe tobacco in 1949. In 1948 the United States supplied 68 percent while the United Kingdom supplied about 31 percent. Imports of cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco are not expected to increase greatly in the immediate future because of increased foreign prices and Peru's shortage of dollar exchange.

CHILE'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY; IMPORTS DECLINE

The 1950-51 production of leaf tobacco in Chile is preliminarily estimated within 2 percent of the 1949-50 crop according to Sidney N. Milliken, American Embassy, Santiago. Imports of leaf during January-June 1950 are estimated at 53 percent below the same period in 1949.

Chile's 1950-51 tobacco production is forecast at 17.1 million pounds as compared to 16.8 million pounds for 1949-50 and 17.2 million in 1948-49. This year's acreage is estimated at 9,722 acres which is about the same as in 1949-50 and 1948-49. The yield per acre for 1950-51 is estimated at 1,762 pounds. This compares with 1,725 pounds in 1949-50 and 1,798 pounds in 1948-49. The 1950-51 crop is expected to consist of 12.1 million pounds of Paraguayan type leaf, 4.2 million pounds of Havana type, 771,161 pounds of Virginia fire-cured and 81,570 pounds of Burley. During 1949-50 crop year 11.8 million pounds of Paraguayan type, 4.4 million pounds of Havana, 529,700 pounds of Virginia fire-cured and about 53,000 pounds of Burley were produced.

Leaf and smoking tobacco imports dropped sharply during January-June 1950 when compared to the same period in 1949. During the first half of 1950 only 193,921 pounds of cigarettes were imported whereas 420,468 pounds were imported in the same period of 1949. Smoking tobacco imports also declined during the first half of this year from 1949's January-June total of 4,983 pounds to only 526 pounds.

Cigar imports increased rather decidedly over 1949's first half total of 1,768 pounds to 5,037 pounds during the same period in 1950. Cigarette imports increased slightly to a total of 5,075 as compared to 3,883 during the first half of 1949's calendar year.

ALGERIA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY; IMPORTS INCREASED

Algeria's 1950 production of leaf tobacco is preliminarily estimated at about the same as the 1949 crop, according to Eldon B. Erickson, Economic Assistant, American Consulate, Algiers. Leaf imports during January-June 1950 were about 18 percent above the comparable period in 1949.

The 1950 leaf production is estimated at 44.1 million pounds from about 77,800 acres as compared to 44.0 million pounds from 76,600 acres in 1949 and 43.0 million pounds from 63,700 acres in 1948. The 1950 estimated yield per acre is about 566 pounds. This compares with 575 pounds in 1949 and 729 pounds in 1948.

Leaf imports during January-June 1950 totaled 4.4 million pounds as compared to 3.6 million pounds during the same period of 1949. The United States supplied 948,418 pounds or 21 percent of total leaf imports during the first half of 1950, Brazil supplied 888,233 or 20 percent, and the Dominican Republic a total of 721,345 pounds or 16 percent. Puerto Rico supplied about 12 percent, Hungary about 6 percent and India 5 percent. The other 21 percent of leaf imports was supplied, in relatively small amounts, by numerous other countries. In addition Algeria imported a substantial quantity of cigars and small quantities of other manufactured tobacco during the first half of 1950.

Algeria's January-June 1950 leaf exports were only 2.3 million pounds as compared to 10.4 million pounds during the same period of 1949. However, in August France took 11.8 million pounds making a total of at least 14.1 million pounds of leaf exports for the 8 months ending August 31, 1950. France took about 90 percent of the total leaf exports.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

RECORD COFFEE CROP HARVESTED IN ANGOLA

Angola's coffee crop harvested from May to August 1950 is now estimated at a record 910,000 bags, according to W. C. Isenberg, Jr., American Consul, Luanda. Since Angola's domestic coffee consumption amounts to about 70,000 bags a year, the 1950 harvest should provide about 840,000 bags for export. This is considerably larger than the 1949 total production now estimated by the Angolan Colonial Coffee Junta at 610,000 bags (540,000 bags exportable production). In the prewar period (1935-39), Angola's exportable coffee production averaged only 275,000 bags annually.

The much larger 1950 harvest is attributed to excellent weather, larger harvests of wild coffee by natives, and the entry into production of 20 new European-owned plantations. The Junta calculates that there are about a billion coffee trees in Angola, most of which are wild. Local officials explain that because of the chronically short labor supply in Angola, a substantial proportion of the total crop each year cannot be harvested.

Since the war, coffee has become Angola's most important commodity and most valuable export, as well as the Colony's chief source of dollars. In 1949, Angola exported about 770,000 bags of coffee valued at about \$17,260,000. The large amount of coffee exported in 1949 resulted from a heavy carry-over of coffee stocks from 1948 in addition to the 1949 crop. Coffee accounted for 27 percent of the total value of Angola's exports and 64 percent of total dollar earnings in 1949. Of its total coffee exports, Angola shipped 241,000 bags valued at \$6,161,000 to the United States.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSARGENTINA'S JULY-SEPTEMBER
GRAIN EXPORTS

Argentine grain exports during the first quarter (July-September) of 1950-51 amounted to approximately 998,000 metric tons compared with 721,000 tons during the corresponding quarter of 1949-50. Breadgrains (wheat and rye) accounted for 75 percent of the total during the first quarter of the current season and coarse grains (corn, oats and barley) for 25 percent. In the corresponding quarter a year ago, breadgrains represented 61 percent of the total and coarse grains 39 percent. Most of the breadgrains thus far this season moved to Brazil, Italy and India, and most of the coarse grains to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland.

Argentine Grain Exports, July-September, 1949 and 1950

Period and destination	Breadgrains			Coarse grains				Total
	Wheat	Rye	Total	Corn	Oats	Barley	Total	all grains
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July 1949	122,619	34,537	157,156	50,776	9,167	-	59,943	217,099
August 1949	97,991	45,410	143,401	79,319	4,645	20,151	104,115	247,516
Sept. 1949	114,579	23,829	138,408	63,705	26,171	28,391	118,267	256,675
July 1950	244,245	2,389	246,634	60,011	38,129	9,805	107,945	354,579
August 1950	249,720	14,397	264,117	30,214	46,993	-	77,207	341,324
Sept. 1950	223,602	9,350	232,952	19,337	49,688	-	69,025	301,977
July-Sept. 1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	1,869	3,330	2,758	7,957	7,957
France	-	-	-	40,694	-	-	40,694	40,694
Germany	23,335	-	23,335	-	12,542	-	12,542	35,877
Italy	138,491	3,786	142,277	-	7,036	-	7,036	149,313
Netherlands	-	9,350	9,350	-	58,630	-	58,630	67,980
Norway	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
Switzerland	7,930	-	7,930	-	34,852	7,047	41,899	49,829
United Kingdom	-	-	-	64,199	-	-	64,199	64,199
Brazil	332,331	-	332,331	-	-	-	-	332,331
Chile	27,472	-	27,472	-	-	-	-	27,472
Cuba	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
Paraguay	9,407	-	9,407	-	-	-	-	9,407
Peru	9,602	-	9,602	-	-	-	-	9,602
India	127,244	-	127,244	-	-	-	-	127,244
Japan	41,755	-	41,755	-	-	-	-	41,755
Lebanon	-	7,000	7,000	-	1,940	-	1,940	8,940
French Africa	-	-	-	2,800	-	-	2,800	2,800
South Africa	-	-	-	-	7,480	-	7,480	7,480
Canada	-	-	-	-	6,500	-	6,500	6,500
Total	717,567	26,136	743,703	109,562	134,810	9,805	254,177	997,880

CANADA'S WHEAT
ESTIMATE LOWERED

The Canadian wheat crop will be about 25 million bushels smaller than was estimated in September, according to a special survey of Prairie Province crops made in late October by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. That survey, based on conditions in the Prairie Provinces as of October 1, places Canada's probable output at 465 million bushels, compared with the previous estimate of 490 million.

At the reduced estimate, the harvest would be about 100 million bushels above the 1949 crop, but would be considerably below early-season prospects, which pointed to a bumper crop. Progressive reductions from early favorable prospects were principally due to early frost damage and unfavorable weather at harvest time in the important Prairie Provinces. The season was abnormally late, making crops especially vulnerable to frost damage.

Much of the wheat crop is of low grade because of frost damage. Inspections during September showed about half of the wheat graded No. 4 or lower. It is pointed out, however, that in spite of this frost damage, No. 4 Northern wheat should prove satisfactory for milling. Even some No. 5 wheat may be expected to be milled.

On the basis of the recent survey, oats production will be 419 million bushels, a slight increase over the previous estimate. Production of oats was affected less than other grains since only about 60 percent of this year's crop was grown in the Prairie Provinces, compared with more than 90 percent of wheat and barley totals grown there. Barley production is now placed at 171 million bushels, a 5 percent reduction from the previous estimate.

FATS AND OILSAUSTRALIA ANTICIPATES RECORD
OILSEED ACREAGE

Australia's oilseed acreage in 1950-51 promises to be by far the largest on record, according to T. C. M. Robinson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Sydney. The greatest increase is in flaxseed acreage which has almost doubled to reach a new high of about 58,000 acres. The 1949-50 area of 29,600 acres was more than double that of the previous year and 4 times the 1944-48 average plantings. Crop prospects in New South Wales, the largest producing area and the only State for which such information is available, are reported as excellent.

With the exception of 1947-48, peanut acreage in the major producing State of Queensland has been remarkably stable for several years, averaging between 23,000 and 25,000 acres. Approximately 25,000 acres are expected this year. Until peanut harvesting is thoroughly mechanized, there seems to be little prospect of any significant acreage increase.

A continuation of the increases of the past few years is anticipated in sunflower seed in all 3 producing States of Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales. A preliminary forecast indicates that about 12,000 acres will be planted against about 8,300 in 1949-50. The expected increase from 7,250 last year to 9,300 this season in New South Wales would be even greater if larger quantities of seed were available.

The acreage of bearing olive trees this season is estimated at 430 acres. There have been 2 large increases in olive acreage during the past decade, both in the State of Victoria. A total of 160 acres were set out in 1943 and 722 more in 1946. It is believed, however, that a major portion of the latter planting will never come into production due to faulty location of the groves.

Little change from last year's cotton area of 2,500 acres is expected this season in Queensland, the only cotton-producing State. Acreage is now only about 7 percent as large as during World War II.

Soybeans have never been grown successfully on a commercial scale in Australia. Tung acreage on farms--36 acres bearing and 81 acres not bearing in 1949-50--is probably static or declining slightly as prices of dried nuts are still at prewar levels. The extent of commercial plantings not on farms is unknown.

NIGERIAN OIL CROPS IMPROVE

The estimate for the 1950-51 export crop of peanuts from Nigeria is now in the range of 250,000 to 275,000 short tons of shelled nuts, according to E. D. Crowley, American Consulate General, Lagos. This is an increase from early forecasts due to the timely arrival of late rains. It compares with an average of about 330,000 tons for the 4 years preceding 1949-50. These were bumper crop years, however, and this year's output is about in line with the 10-year average.

There is no accurate basis for estimating total peanut production from which export supplies are obtained. One estimate that makes allowance for domestic consumption places the average total Nigerian peanut crop at about 500,000 short tons (shelled basis).

The 1949-50 harvest has all been moved from Northern Nigeria, leaving the storage space open for the 1950-51 crop. This is the first time in several years that the old crop was completely cleared before the new crop arrived. It was possible this year because of the low export crop of about 200,000 tons in the Kano area in 1949-50 and improved railways from Kano to the coast. Warehousemen are taking advantage of the situation to clean, fumigate, and whitewash storage space. The quality of the Kano crop has been lowered in the past by long storage under unfavorable conditions.

Purchase prices announced by the Peanut Marketing Board for the 1950-51 crop are unchanged from last season. These are:

Kano area - £21-4 per long ton (\$53.00 per short ton)

Rivers area - £20-0 per long ton (\$50.00 per short ton).

The 1949-50 benniseed (sesame) production totaled about 11,000 tons. This is considered a normal crop. The buying price for the new crop at £20 per long ton (\$50.00 per short ton) is likewise unchanged from the previous year.

During the 1949-50 season, some 13,000 tons of cottonseed were exported from Nigeria. It is expected that the next cotton crop may yield 20,000 tons of seed for export. No buying prices are announced for cottonseed because the Marketing Board purchases seed cotton.

Exports of palm kernels during 1950 are expected to reach a near record total of about 400,000 tons. Palm oil exports may reach 190,000 tons. Kernels are priced at £26 per long ton (\$65.00 per short ton) and palm oil ranges from £42-15 to £26-5 (\$107.00 to \$66.00) depending on the grade. Small quantities of shea nuts and copra are also being exported.

CENTRAL BRAZIL'S OILSEED ACREAGE EXPECTED TO INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY

With average growing conditions during the next 6 or 7 months, indications are that vegetable oilseed production in Central Brazil in 1951 will be substantially greater than in the current year. Prices of cotton, peanuts, and castor beans, the main oilseed crops of Central Brazil, have recently been much higher than a year ago, and these prices will offer a strong inducement to increase acreages. Moreover, the breaking of the annual dry season by rains in late September and early October has provided much better conditions for planting than existed last year.

The quantity of cottonseed distributed to farmers by the State of Sao Paulo to the end of September was 17 percent greater than in 1949. Plantings in Sao Paulo are estimated at 2.9 million acres against 2.4 million in 1949 and 6.2 million for all Brazil (1949). An average yield per acre next year would result in about 20 percent more cottonseed, even with no increase in area. Since cotton will not be planted in Northeastern Brazil for about 6 months, there are as yet no indications of the acreage. Though the cotton area in this region is more stable than in Sao Paulo, it seems reasonable to expect some increase as a result of favorable prices.

A large increase in the area of the "wet season" peanut crop (harvested in December-January) is likely if sufficient seed peanuts are available for planting. Normally this crop accounts for well over half of Brazil's total production of peanuts. It is too early to indicate planting prospects for the 1951 Central Brazilian "dry season" peanut

crop, most of which is produced in Sao Paulo. If the "wet season" crop is an exceptionally large one, prices may fall substantially at the end of the year and result in reduced plantings for the "dry season" crop.

The 1950 Central Brazilian castor bean crop was an unusually small one. The Sao Paulo area amounted to only 35,700 acres against 115,300 in 1949. In view of present high prices, an increase in 1951 to the 1949 level or even higher may be anticipated. Plantings in Northeastern Brazil may also increase. Total for all Brazil is unofficially forecast at 590,000 acres.

The flowering of the oiticica trees in Ceara and Piaui reportedly has been better than average, but it is too early to estimate the size of the crop to be harvested about February. The high prices now being paid for babassu kernels should result in some increase over last year, although the relationship between babassu collections and prices has been relatively inelastic in the past.

The area planted to soybeans in 1950-51 in Rio Grande do Sul is expected to be about the same as for the last crop which produced about 882,000 bushels. With normal yields, production may amount to around 1 million bushels.

The 1949 Rio Grande do Sul flaxseed crop estimate has been revised to about 866,000 bushels and the 1950 crop, to be harvested in November and December, is expected to be about 1.2 million bushels.

FRENCH MOROCCO'S OILSEED OUTPUT DOWN SHARPLY

French Morocco's total 1950 oilseed production is less than one-third last year's output, according to E. L. Stanger, Vice Consul, American Consulate, Rabat. The decrease is the result almost exclusively of a drop of more than 75 percent in the production of flaxseed, the principal oilseed crop. Flaxseed plantings were cut almost 70 percent primarily due to the decrease in the official support price and secondarily to the damaging effect of the late spring drought. The harvest is officially estimated at 551,000 bushels against 2.4 million in 1949.

On the other hand, area sown and production of sunflower and safflower, the 2 other oilseed crops of any great importance, are up. Sunflower production is reported at about 8,270 short tons, a 50-percent increase over the 1949 crop. Safflower output is estimated at 2,200 tons, a 33 percent increase over 1949.

In addition, production of other oilseeds, including rapeseed, sesame, cottonseed, and castor beans, is estimated at about 1,000 tons. Experimental tests in peanut cultivation again are being conducted on about 500 acres near Marrakech, in Southern Morocco. Although similar tests have been unsuccessful in the past, latest reports of these experiments are still optimistic.

The vegetable oilseed marketing situation in French Morocco is completely under Government control. Prices for the principal oilseeds have been set by the Protectorate Government since 1945 according to a system of price supports for a 5-year period, due to end this year. Until last year, prices were based on the official price of soft wheat. For the 1949-50 crop year, however, oilseed prices were actually based on the wholesale price of peanuts c.i.f. Casablanca, but prices are still most often expressed as a coefficient of the price of soft wheat. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 24, 1950, Vol. 61, No. 4.)

Despite the present poor prospects for flaxseed production, sowings will probably not drop much below this year's level and could increase again to a much higher figure if prices rose even slightly on the world market and France again found it advantageous to import Moroccan flaxseed or linseed oil. Prospects for continued increases in the production of other oilseeds are very good. Expanded output is highly desirable since French Morocco produces less than one-third its needs. The Government is encouraging cultivation in newly irrigated regions, and considerable success has been reported with dwarf castor beans in central and northern areas of Morocco with a sown area this year of 1,200 acres.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DANISH HOG NUMBERS CONTINUE TO RISE

Danish hog numbers, according to the September 9, 1950 census, continued to increase, representing the highest number of hogs since 1936 when 3,718,000 were reported on August 29. Both bred sow numbers and pigs and slaughter hogs showed an increase of 15 percent, while total hog numbers were 18 percent above those of August 27, 1949. The largest percentage increase occurred in the number of suckling pigs, being 22 percent above those of a year earlier. Generally, this increase in numbers reflects the improved feed situation. More recently, however, high feed grain prices have caused the price of pigs to decrease, indicating less favorable feeding ratio.

(Table on following page)

DANMARK: Hog numbers (entire country, including towns)
September 9, 1950, with comparisons

Date	Sows		Suckling pigs	Pigs and slaughter: hogs	Total <u>1/</u>
	Bred	Total			
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
May 7, 1949.....	240	340	579	1,419	2,349
July 16, 1949.....	240	362	702	1,614	2,690
August 27, 1949....	234	358	680	1,861	2,911
May 20, 1950.....	273	374	637	2,127	3,150
July 15, 1950.....	267	401	858	1,936	3,208
September 9, 1950..	268	410	879	2,138	3,441

1/ Includes boars.

Compiled from official sources.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

INCREASED COTTON ACREAGE EXPECTED IN BRAZIL

A drought in South Brazil that delayed cotton planting for several weeks was broken during the last half of September. The acreage now being planted for harvest during March-July 1951 is expected to be at least as large as that of a year ago when 2.9 million acres were planted. A total of 301,200 bags (56 pounds each) of cottonseed for planting was sold by authorized agencies in the State of Sao Paulo prior to September 30, 1950, representing a 21 percent increase over the amount distributed to the same date a year ago. Seed distribution was somewhat later in 1949, however, so the increase for the season thus may not actually be as large as September figures indicate.

Production in 1950-51 in South Brazil cannot be forecast accurately this early mainly because excessive rainfall and heavy insect infestation just before and after harvest begins seems to be almost an annual occurrence. Average yields have been declining steadily since 1934 though partly because of inadequate application of fertilizer and insecticides, lack of improved methods of cultivation, insufficient production loans and, in more recent years, a growing shortage of labor.

Low yields in recent years (only 100 to 150 pounds per acre) and a consequent loss of potential revenue to cotton growers has aroused a strong interest on the part of government and trade officials in providing necessary aid to overcome the difficulties mentioned above. A Special Cotton Commission comprised of cotton growers, ginner, exporters, and textile manufacturers has been established on the initiative of the Sao Paulo Merchandise Exchange to report on what is needed

to increase production quickly. Federal and state government authorities have agreed to cooperate in the movement, especially through the provision of credit facilities for purchase of seed, equipment, fertilizer, and insecticides. Recommendations already made by the Commission are directed mainly toward increasing yields per acre through more liberal advancement of credit based on the amount of fertilizer being used and the extent of improved methods of cultivation being adopted. Substantial increases in cotton acreage would be difficult because of the strong competition of a profitable coffee industry for labor that is already scarce in the coffee-cotton areas of South Brazil.

BRAZIL: Cotton exports by countries of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948 and 1949;
August-September 1949 and 1950

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				Aug.-Sept.	
	Averages		1948	1949 <u>1</u> /	1949	1950 <u>1</u> /
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom....	230.7	206.0	319.6	283.4	118.4	86.0
Germany.....	331.2	16.0	1.2	0	0	1.8
France.....	92.1	11.3	84.4	58.7	3.4	18.6
Belgium.....	34.2	4.4	18.3	2.3	0	0
Netherlands.....	31.1	7.6	6.9	7.2	4.2	0
Italy.....	38.5	5.3	24.3	6.3	0	1.0
Poland.....	17.3	.2	111.0	11.7	10.3	3.6
Portugal.....	20.7	22.5	29.8	.3	0	0
Spain.....	2.2	88.1	164.8	62.0	32.3	7.8
Sweden.....	4.9	69.4	50.2	50.5	15.6	4.6
Finland.....	-	.3	1.4	14.2	0	1.3
Norway.....	-	2/	0	2.8	0	0
Japan.....	200.2	124.5	2.3	2.2	0	0
China.....	50.1	79.4	.4	0	0	0
United States.....	4.4	62.0	0	.2	0	.2
Canada.....	.2	85.2	1.4	0	0	0
Colombia.....	.1	36.9	11.7	5.6	.5	.1
Chile.....	-	2.2	10.4	15.4	1.1	0
Cuba.....	-	1.8	4.7	0	0	0
Uruguay.....	-	-	6.7	6.4	2.8	1.4
Australia.....	-	1.2	21.9	33.3	7.1	0
Other countries...	7.2	6.6	83.6	11.9	1.1	.3
Total.....	1065.1	830.9	955.0	574.4	196.8	126.7

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from Comercio Exterior do Brazil and U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

The 1949-50 production estimate of 1,385,000 bales for all Brazil is 115,000 bales below the estimate for 1948-49. The 1949-50 estimate includes 891,000 bales for South Brazil and 494,000 for North Brazil.

Stocks on hand July 31, 1950, were estimated recently at 610,000 bales compared with 725,000 a year ago. Both figures represent mid-season stocks and are at very low levels for that time of the year.

Consumption is estimated at 905,000 bales in 1949-50 compared with about 870,000 for the previous year. The increase is attributed largely to installation of new equipment in the vicinity of Sao Paulo since the end of World War II. In recent years, cotton mills in South Brazil have been using increasing quantities of North Brazil cotton, thus reducing the exports from that area and releasing a greater proportion of the South Brazil crop for export. Cotton destroyed by fire (most of it ignited by sparks from wood-burning locomotives) is estimated at about 26,000 bales.

Exports of 574,000 bales in 1949-50 were 40 percent less than the 955,000 bales exported in the previous year. Most of the reduction was in exports to Spain, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Portugal, as indicated by the above table. Exports during August and September 1950 were about 70,000 bales less than in the same months of 1949.

A quotation of 382 cruzeiros per arroba (62.85 cents a pound) reported for Sao Paulo, Type 5 cotton at Sao Paulo on October 26 was approximately double the price a year ago. Export taxes and handling charges from Sao Paulo to the wharves at Santos usually total around 2.5 cents a pound and should be added to the above quotation for an equivalent shipside price. Sales of cotton for export from the 1949-50 crop have already exceeded the quantities available for export.

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN GREECE INCREASE

Cotton consumption and production in Greece continue to increase and now exceed prewar levels, J. G. Diamond, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Athens, reports. Cotton consumption was reported at 94,000 bales (480 pounds net) in 1949-50 or 17 percent above the 80,000 bales consumed in the previous season and 9,000 bales above the prewar average of 85,000 bales.

An even greater increase has taken place in raw cotton production, which is expected to overtake consumption in 1950-51 and make Greece self-sufficient in raw cotton for the first time in the postwar period. Production was reported in the 1949-50 season at 72,000 bales, an increase of nearly 20,000 bales over the previous 3 seasons and equal to the prewar level. The 1949-50 crop was still short of requirements, however, and 47,000 bales were imported to meet consumption needs and to rebuild stocks to a 5 months' supply. Except for 2,600 bales received from Turkey the cotton imports were obtained in the United States. With the large crop of 90,000 bales expected from the current crop and 40,000 bales of cotton in stocks, it is expected to limit imports in the 1950-51 season to 5,000 bales of long-staple cotton to come from Egypt.

(Continued on Page 477)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot	Export and inter- mediate taxes	
Alexandria		:Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good	10-31	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 116.50	: 67.53	: 5.91	
Ashmouni, FGF	"	: "	: "	: 109.50	: 63.47	: 5.91	
Karnak, Good	"	: "	: "	: 119.60	: 69.33	: 5.91	
Karnak, FGF	"	: "	: "	: 112.10	: 64.98	: 5.91	
Bombay		:Candy					
Jarila, Fine	11-2	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 770.00	: 20.50	: 5.32	
Broach Vijay, Fine ...	"	: "	: "	:1/ 840.00	: 22.35	: 5.32	
Karachi		:Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine ...	11-1	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: Market	: closed	: "	
289F Sind, SG, Fine ...	"	: "	: "	: "	: "	: "	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: "	: "	: "	
Buenos Aires		:Metric ton					
Type B	11-2	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	: 4550.00	: 41.28	: 3.99	
Lima		:Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2 ...	10-31	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: (not	: quoted)	: "	
Tanguis, Type 5	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)	: "	
Pima, Type 1	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)	: "	
Recife		:Arroba					
Mata, Type 4	11-2	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 310.00	: 51.00	: 6.20	
Sertao, Type 5	"	: "	: "	: 320.00	: 52.65	: 6.40	
Sertao, Type 4	"	: "	: "	: 330.00	: 54.29	: 6.60	
Sao Paulo		: "	: "				
Sao Paulo, Type 5	10-31	: "	: "	: 387.00	: 63.67	: 2-1/2% ad	
Torreón		:Sp. quintal				: valorem	
Middling, 15/16"	11-2	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 375.00	: 42.79	: 7.63	
Houston-Galveston-New		: "					
Orleans av.Mid, 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 39.78	: ----	

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices.

COTTON--(Continued from Page 475)

Rayon staple fiber was introduced into the Greek cotton mills during the 1949-50 season and was used both to spin rayon yarn and in mixtures with cotton. The use is still small, amounting to about 950 metric tons in the 1949-50 season or the equivalent of about 5,000 bales of raw cotton. Any further expansion in the use of rayon will be dependent on trade agreements that may be made by Greece with France, Sweden, Italy, and the Netherlands, which have been exchanging rayon staple for Greek wines and tobacco. Prices of rayon staple have been currently fixed by the government at 18,056 drachmas per kilogram or about 54.7 cents per pound.

LATE NEWS

Trading in cotton futures on the Alexandria market was suspended by the Egyptian Government on October 31, after prices of Ashmouni Cotton had dropped approximately 6 cents a pound.

The Government of Canada has placed reexports of cotton and cotton linters under license control as of October 1, 1950. Actually, no reexports are being permitted except to the United States. Exports of cotton and linters from the United States to Canada are not subject to license control.

Cotton acreage restrictions in Egypt for the 1951 crop announced by decree on September 14, 1950, were amended on October 9 by an Act of Parliament. The law now requires that 30 percent of the land in cultivation in Lower Egypt be devoted to wheat (at least 20 percent) and barley in 1951 instead of 20 percent and 15 percent, respectively, as decreed earlier. In all other parts of Egypt, except the Provinces of Kena and Assosan where sugarcane is the principal crop, farmers are required to plant 40 percent of their land to wheat and barley instead of 40 percent for wheat and 10 percent for barley under the decree law.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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